

THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS' MILLENNIAL STAR.

"For the Lord shall comfort Zion: he will comfort all her waste places; and he will make her wilderness like Eden and her desert like the garden of the Lord; joy and gladness shall be found therein, thanksgiving and the voice of melody."—ISAIAH.

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THE CITY OF ZION.



(Concluded from page 467.)

Lastly, we shall point out the *grand and magnificent display of the glory of God upon all the dwellings of Zion*. This great central city of the Saints will, not only be built in accordance with the revealed pattern, but, in a peculiar manner, be blessed with the divine presence of the Son of God himself. When Moses built the tabernacle, by the command of God, a miraculous cloud of light and glory rested upon the same. When Solomon built the temple, the glory of God filled the house. In both of these instances, all Israel knew that God had accepted the work which they had performed. So in the last days, when Zion is built by divine appointment, God will acknowledge his acceptance of the same, by a marvelous manifestation of his glory and power upon each habitation. Then will be fulfilled the prediction of Isaiah: "And the Lord will create upon every dwelling place of mount Zion, and upon her assemblies, a cloud and smoke by day, and the shining of a flaming fire by night: for upon all the glory shall be a defence. And there shall be a tabernacle for a shade-

ow in the daytime from the heat, and for a place of refuge, and for a covert from storm and from rain." (Isaiah 4: 5, 6.)

All cities which have been built from the days of Isaiah, until the present age, have been lighted in the night by artificial means, or otherwise have remained in darkness, which proves, beyond all controversy, that the prophecy has never been fulfilled. To see the glory of God resting upon even one building, would be marvelous, and be looked upon as the greatest miracle which had happened for the last twenty-five centuries; but how inconceivably grand would it be, to behold every dwelling place of a large city, protected from the heat of the sun by a supernatural cloud, during the day, and lighted up by night with "the shining of a flaming fire." No power of language could begin to express the peculiar feelings of joy and gladness which must dwell in the hearts of each family who are the occupants of these superbly grand, and gloriously illuminated buildings.

This stupendous miracle will not be

a miracle of short continuance, like the dividing of waters, quenching the violence of fire, turning rivers into blood, &c. ; it will not be a miracle of a day, a week, a month, a year ; but a standing miracle, continuing for generations, while the earth remains. It will be a miracle to both the righteous and the wicked, whether near at hand or afar off. Or as the Lord, by the mouth of the ancient Prophet, has said, "Hear, ye that are afar off, what I have done ; and ye that are near, acknowledge my might. The sinners in Zion are afraid ; fearfulness hath surprised the hypocrites. Who among us shall dwell with the devouring fire ? who among us shall dwell with everlasting burnings ? He that walketh righteously, and speaketh uprightly ; he that despiseth the gain of oppressions, that shaketh his hands from holding of bribes, that stoppeth his ears from hearing of blood, and shutteth his eyes from seeing evil." (Isaiah 33 : 13, 14, 15.) Thus it is seen, that none but those who are truly righteous, will be able to "dwell with the devouring fire," or in the midst of "everlasting burnings." "The flaming fire" which will hover over each of Zion's dwellings, will strike terror or great fear upon all sinners and hypocrites ; while "he that walketh righteously" will dwell in the midst of these glorious "burnings," unharmed. "He shall dwell on high : his place of defence shall be the munitions of rocks : bread shall be given him ; his waters shall be sure. Thine eyes shall see the King in his beauty : they shall behold the land that is very far off." (verses 16, 17.)

This evidently has reference to the place of location in a "high" country, among "the munitions of rocks" where some of the children of Zion will be dwelling. As these wonderful events are predicted to transpire upon "a land that is very far off" from the country where Isaiah lived, they undoubtedly refer to the great western hemisphere which is, indeed, very far from Palestine. Among other wonders which Zion is to behold, it is expressly said, "Thine eyes shall see the King in his beauty." "There," her children exclaim, "the glorious Lord will be unto us a place of broad rivers

and streams." (verse 21.) It will then be said, "The Lord is our judge, the Lord is our lawgiver, the Lord is our king ; he will save us." (verse 22.) Though fearful pestilences will rage among the wicked, yet in Zion, "The inhabitants shall not say, I am sick : the people that dwell therein shall be forgiven their iniquity." (verse 24.)

A city, clothed with the glory of God, a city, where sickness is unknown, a city, whose inhabitants will see the Lord, their king, a city whose lawgiver and judge is the Messiah, a city in which the Lord of glory will dwell,—is a wonder of wonders ; and in the ears of Bible unbelievers, it sounds like the description of the enchanted palaces in the "Arabian Nights' Entertainments." But all who believe the Bible, look for such a city, which is emphatically called "The city of the great King." They pray for and hope for such a city, because connected with it, is the coming of the Lord, and the opening glories of the great Millennium.

When Zion is built, the Redeemer will manifest himself personally to the people of that city, before he comes in all his glory in the clouds of heaven. Hence, it is predicted that "The Redeemer shall come to Zion, and unto them that turn from transgression in Jacob, saith the Lord." (Isaiah 59 : 20.) When the Lord thus manifests himself to the inhabitants of this city, he will pour out a greater abundance of his Spirit upon them, than formerly ; for so we are informed in the next verse, "As for me, this is my covenant with them, saith the Lord ; My Spirit that is upon thee, and my words which I have put in thy mouth, shall not depart out of thy mouth, nor out of the mouth of thy seed, nor out of the mouth of thy seed's seed, saith the Lord, from henceforth and forever." (verse 21.) When that eventful period shall come, they will be a kingdom of Prophets and Revelators, through the inspiration of the Spirit that is upon them, throughout all their generations, forever. How comforting it will be to see the Redeemer, the king of Zion ; and to hear the words of his mouth as he ministers to his flock in the character of a Shepherd. In reference to this personal coming of the Redeemer

to Zion, Isaiah further says, "Arise, shine : for thy light is come, and the glory of the Lord is risen upon thee." (60 : 1.) This passage, taken in connection with the two preceding ones, authorizes us to believe, that the light and glory of the Lord will not fully rise upon Zion, and shine forth from her dwellings, until "The Redeemer comes, not visible as yet in the clouds of heaven, attended by all his holy angels, but visible in the midst of Zion, showing forth his glory in the form of a cloud by day, and the shining of a flaming fire by night.

At the time of this glorious visit of the Redeemer, it seems that Zion are the only people prepared for such great events; for in the next verse, the Prophet exclaims, "For, behold, the darkness shall cover the earth, and gross darkness the people : but the Lord shall arise upon thee, and his glory shall be seen upon thee." Thus there are but one people, and one only, upon whom the glory of God arises : one people only, whose dwellings are honored with the sacred pillar of fire. With the exception of this one people, the whole earth is covered with gross darkness. What a lamentable condition of things ! What a wonderful contrast between the city of Zion and the other nations ! Then it will not be a difficult matter to discern between "the wicked and the righteous, between him who serveth God, and him who serveth him not." Many people who sit in darkness among the nations, will arise, and say, one to another, "Come, let us go up to the mountain of the Lord, to the house of the God of Jacob." (Isaiah 2.) Isaiah further says, "The Gentiles shall come to thy light, and kings to the brightness of thy rising. Lift up thine eyes round about, and see : all they gather themselves together, they come to thee : thy sons shall come from far, and thy daughters shall be nursed at thy side. Then thou shalt see, and flow together, and thine heart shall fear, and be enlarged ; because the abundance of the sea shall be converted unto thee, the forces of the Gentiles shall come unto thee." (verses 3, 4, 5.

What produces such a sudden change among the far off nations ! They are to be in gross darkness ; why, then,

are many of them so suddenly converted ? It is because, the Redeemer has come to Zion : it is because one of the greatest miracles since the creation has happened : they have heard of the mighty works of God—his wonders in the western world ; they have heard of a city whose dwellings are enveloped in flaming fire, and yet not one of its buildings are consumed. It is these marvels which will awaken the attention of the nations ; it is this, which arouses so many to repentance, and causes "the abundance of the sea," or, in other words, the numerous inhabitants of the isles to be converted unto Zion ; it is this which causes the forces of the Gentiles to flee to that glorious city for salvation. It is the sure and certain knowledge, that the Redeemer has made his personal appearance in Zion, that will cause kings to leave their thrones and come to the light and glory of that most renowned and most wonderful of all cities. So great will be the constant influx of the converted multitudes, that Isaiah says, "Thy gates shall be open continually ; they shall not be shut day nor night ; that men may bring unto thee the forces of the Gentiles, and that their kings may be brought." (verse 11.) This is a city to whose standard all nations must bow, or be utterly overthrown. "For the nation and kingdom that will not serve thee shall perish ; yea, those nations shall be utterly wasted." (verse 12.) Even the very children, whose fathers persecuted and afflicted Zion, will be obliged to bow down their stubborn necks. "The sons also of them that afflicted thee shall come bending unto thee ; and all they that despised thee shall bow themselves down at the soles of thy feet ; and they shall call thee, The city of the Lord, The Zion of the Holy One of Israel." (verse 14.)

So great will be the brilliancy of the light over Zion, that they will not have need of the light of the bright luminaries of heaven. But, in the words of the Prophet, "The sun shall be no more thy light by day ; neither for brightness shall the moon give light unto thee : but the Lord shall be unto thee an everlasting light, and thy God thy glory. Thy sun shall no more go down ; neither shall thy moon

withdraw itself ; for the Lord shall be thine everlasting light, and the days of thy mourning shall be ended. Thy people also shall be all righteous : they shall inherit the land forever, the branch of my planting, the work of my hands, that I may be glorified." (verses 19, 20, 21.)

It is to these great events that the inspired Psalmist has reference, when he says, "The mighty God, even the Lord hath spoken, and called the earth from the rising of the sun unto the going down thereof. Out of Zion, the perfection of beauty, God hath shined. Our God shall come and shall not keep silence : a fire shall devour before him, and it shall be very tempestuous round about him. He shall call to the heavens from above, and to the earth, that he may judge his people. Gather my Saints together unto me ; those that have made a covenant with me by sacrifice." Psalm 50 : 1-5.) Thus David, as well as Isaiah, saw the glorious day when the Lord should "shine out of Zion" "the perfection of beauty," and predicted the gathering of the Saints and the coming of the Lord in connection with Zion ; and that he would call on both heaven and earth to take part in the mighty work preparatory to his coming to the people.

To prove still further that the Lord will come to Zion, before he comes to utterly destroy the wicked, I will quote the prediction of Zechariah : "Sing and rejoice, O daughter of Zion : for, lo, I come, and I will dwell in the midst of thee, saith the Lord. And many nations shall be joined to the

Lord in that day, and shall be my people : and I will dwell in the midst of thee, and thou shalt know that the Lord of hosts hath sent me unto thee." (chapter 2 : 10, 11.) Zephaniah says, that in that day it shall be said "to Zion, Let not thine hands be slack. The Lord thy God in the midst of thee is mighty ; he will save, he will rejoice over thee with joy ; he will rest in his love, he will joy over thee with singing." (chap. 3 : 16, 17.)

A series of articles in relation to the Latter-day Zion, have thus been presented to the readers of the STAR, that the Saints, and all who feel interested in Bible prophecy, may more clearly understand the nature of the astonishing events, which are so rapidly rushing upon the world. The day is at hand for all these things to be fulfilled ; and blessed are they who yield listening ears, and willing hearts, to the messengers whom God has sent to the nations, with tidings so infinitely important. Do not harden your hearts in unbelief, because of the greatness and miraculous character of the events, so clearly portrayed by the Prophets : for the arm of the Lord is not, in the least, shortened, that he cannot perform the wonders which he has so often foretold should transpire preparatory to his coming. Not one jot or tittle of these ancient prophecies will fall to the ground unfulfilled. All the powers of earth and heaven, directed by the arm of Omnipotence, will be exerted, to usher in the overwhelming, magnificent, and grand events of the last dispensation. 2

WHAT THE "MORMONS" MEAN TO DO.



(From the *Deseret News*.)

Some of our friends, and not a few who do not number themselves in the list, have been exercised considerably of late about what the "Mormons" are doing and mean to do. We wish to calmly and briefly tell them, and thereby set their minds at rest on the subject ; if they will accept our open and candid statement.

A great many people are troubled, not so much about what we have done, or what we are doing, as about something which, from time to time, they imagine or fancy we are going to do. Every once in a while some inventive mind hunts around and finds a mare's nest, and proclaims that the "Mormons" have an ulterior and sinister

object in view which they do not openly avow.

For over thirty-six years we have patiently, assiduously, and, at an immense cost in time and labor, sought to preach the Gospel to the inhabitants of the earth, and to practice its principles ourselves, and develop in our lives and actions a higher and purer condition of existence. We have known, by years of experience, that the fruits of the Gospel are peace and happiness, with blessings innumerable to all who will embody its principles in their lives. We know that the great Creator has given mankind an existence on this earth that they may be blessed, and attain to still greater blessings and a glorified exaltation in the future. As a people, we have borne a faithful testimony by voice and pen, and by the exhibition of philanthropy and endurance unparalleled in the world, to the inhabitants of the earth, that the Gospel which has been revealed from heaven, and the revelations which the Lord has been pleased to give in this age, are given to do good to all men everywhere, and bring salvation to them, if they will obey his commandments. We have been scattered and peeled and driven, we have been mobbed and plundered and persecuted, for the Gospel's sake; yet we have ever been found raising a warning voice, and willing to lead the honest from the path of evil to that of righteousness and truth.

Now, the "Mormons" intend to preach the Gospel, to toil and labor, to gather the honest poor from the

nations of the earth, and plant them in a land consecrated to God and liberty, to cultivate and encourage everything that is good and ennobling, to learn truth and reduce it to practice as fast as they are able, and to do good to all men who will accept good at their hands. They mean to continue increasing in unity, for true union is of heavenly origin, and is based on a knowledge of truth; they mean to increase in the possession of every excellence as fast as they can, to cultivate the earth and make it a habitation that God and angels will delight in, to turn the barren desert into a fruitful field, and the wilderness into a place of beauty for man to inhabit.

To sum it up in brief, they mean to try, with the help of God, and live the Gospel of life and salvation, which comprises everything that is good. By this means they expect to prosper and grow better and better daily, become rich in the elements of life and the comforts of existence, and extend the principles of truth from the river to the ends of the earth. That Gospel will make those who humbly and faithfully obey its laws, upright, honest, peace-loving, virtuous and noble, honorable in all their actions, worthy of imitation, living exemplars of the truth and its effects upon mankind.

This is what we mean to do as a people; and though some may not keep up with the rest in the march of progress, the majority of those who are called "Mormons" have this in view, and are laboring for it. Is the object an unworthy or reprehensible one?

INFLUENCE OF THE GOSPEL.

BY ELDER NATHANIEL H. FELT.

"My sheep hear my voice, and I know them and they follow me."—John i, 27.

When the sound of the everlasting Gospel first reaches the ear of the honest, pure hearted inquirer for truth, it causes a gush of joy from the inmost recesses of the heart; a conception, a leaping in the womb of the soul as of a new being brought into existence; the

commencement of a new life. His eyes, as though for the first time opened, see the plainness, simplicity, and yet sublimity of that Gospel, that plan of man's salvation, for which a Savior died. Aye, the dead Apostles and Prophets start, as it were, from

their musty shrouds, and bone cleaves to bone and sinew to sinew, seeming to be clothed upon with new life: revelation bursts upon the mind, and the dead letter is resurrected from the grave, teeming with renewed animation. The Prophets "who spoke and wrote as they were moved upon by the Holy Ghost," three thousand years ago, speak again with words of fire to the soul, and that, too, not in parables, but thus saith the Lord; as Jesus said to his disciples, "It is for you to know the mysteries of the kingdom." The word of God, which was as a sealed book, shines forth upon the understanding. The Gospel begins "to bring life and immortality to light." The Spirit falls upon him, like the dews of Hermon upon the parched and thirsty earth, inspiring with hope and vigor, implanting the joy and peace of the Holy Ghost within the soul. "There is a spirit in man, and the inspiration of the Almighty giveth it understanding:" a spark from the throne of God igniting the Deity within him. This is testimony needing no learned theology, no elaborate commentary, no deep physiological research, no intricate metaphysical disquisition, no collegiate education, to convince the mind or satisfy the heart. It is the kind and gentle response of divine love to humble, childlike obedience, "Arise and be baptized, and wash away thy sins, calling upon the name of the Lord." "If ye love me, keep my commandments, and I will pray the Father, and he shall give you another Comforter, that he may abide with you forever; even the Spirit of truth; whom the world cannot receive, because it seeth him not, neither knoweth him: but ye know him; for he dwelleth with you, and shall be in you." Widely different from the deep subtlety of ancient Egyptian priestcraft, the wild mythology of Greece or Rome, the dark, ascetic, idol-worshipping Catholicism, or the diluted, sickly theology of Protestantism of the present day. What is this, so strangely, markedly different in its results upon the human heart, from the worldly religions of the day? It is the everlasting Gospel brought again to the earth in these last days, by an angel from heaven, and com-

mitted to Joseph Smith, that much despised and martyred Prophet, and borne forth to the nations by men called of God, holding the same Priesthood as those held to whom it was said, "Go ye into all the world, and preach the Gospel to every creature. He that believeth and is baptized shall be saved; but he that believeth not shall be damned."

Is it possible that a commission so important to the human race, as to involve their very life and salvation, can be committed to the hands of a people so despised by all the world, as the Latter-day Saints, or "Mormons," so-called. "God's ways are not as our ways, nor his thoughts as our thoughts." Think you the Latter-day Saints are held in less esteem by the present generation, than were the fishermen of Galilee by the learned Pharisees of former days? There are not many learned, not many noble (as the world call noble) who obey the Gospel in this our day, nor were there many in former days. There appears to be no reason why it should not be quite as hard for a rich man to enter heaven to-day, as it was eighteen hundred years ago. It is now as it was when Jesus sent back word to John in prison, "The poor have the Gospel preached unto them." So it is to-day, the poor seek the truth in humility of heart; the poor acknowledge the hand of the Lord in all things; the poor show their faith by their works. After facing and enduring the scorn, derision, and bitter hatred of the world, they in their poverty have gone forth, traversing three thousand miles of ocean, and four thousand of land, crossing the barren prairies and climbing the rugged mountains, to the place that God has appointed for the gathering of his people, and each year sending back their teams to help on others who, like themselves, desire to join with God's people. This thing has not been done in a corner: ships have been loaded with Saints year after year, until fifty thousand living witnesses of the truth of this work, "this strange work," have left these shores for the Gospel's sake, and wended their toilsome way to the mountains of America. A hundred thousand Saints now in the valleys of Utah, and

other thousands of these world-despised Saints who are yet scattered, and hosts of missionaries who are bearing this Gospel to the nations, bear a startling testimony to this generation, that God has spoken from the heavens, and established his kingdom upon the earth. That inspired Apostles and Prophets now administer in the holy

Priesthood of the Son of God, all bear record, and form an amount of testimony before the world, that they and the so-called Christians, who will not obey the Gospel, will find it difficult to answer for in the speedy coming day of the Lord, when he will judge the quick and the dead.

PALESTINE EXPLORATIONS.

Yesterday, July 23rd, at a meeting of the Historical Section of the Archaeological Society, a paper was read by Mr. Cyril C. Graham on "Researches into the Topography of Palestine." The lecture was given to bring more prominently before the public the claims of the "Palestine Exploration Fund" on their support, which has been established for the accurate and systematic investigation of the archaeology, topography, geology, and natural history of the Holy Land for Biblical illustration. The meeting was held at 11 o'clock a.m., at the theatre of the Royal Institution, Albemarle-street. The Dean of Westminster presided, and was supported by Lord Camden, Lord Strangford, Mr. A. H. Layard, M.P., Mr. A. J. B. Beresford-Hope, M.P., Canon Hawkins, Professor Porter, &c. Mr. Graham said that the fund had now existed for one year only, but during that period considerable success had been achieved. In pursuance of the plan adopted by the committee in 1865, Captain Wilson, of the Royal Engineers, and Lieutenant Anderson, his able assistant, were sent out to Palestine with a view of making such a general survey of the country as would enable the promoters of the fund to fix on particular points for further investigation. The expedition had been constantly employed in the country from December 1865, to May 1866, with eminently satisfactory results. Though we had long known the sites of Jerusalem and the other larger cities of the Holy Land, now for the first time had an attempt been made to explore, in a true scientific spirit, the regions which lay between the more considerable towns. They

had fixed with accuracy the scene of Samson's life, the tomb of Joseph, the well where Christ had spoken to the woman of Samaria, and the beautiful summer palace of Solomon. Two debated questions had been definitely settled—the confluence of the Jaddok with the Jordan, and the course of the Wady Surar. A series of detailed maps had been carefully formed from most accurate observations for time and latitude, representing the whole backbone of the country from north to south, including the Lake of Genesareth, and all the watercourses descending to its western shores. The nature of the country, especially in the south, was very unfavorable for rapid reconnaissance, and it was unsafe to trust the eye in places which had not been actually visited. Many errors had crept into existing maps in this way, and the maps now made had been constructed to remedy this defect. Though great difficulty arose in the exploration of the country, owing to the small number of travellers who could speak the language, and also to the fact that nearly all visitors to the Holy Land used to traverse the same route; yet much might be done by a judicious and careful examination of those traditions which were preserved by the Arabs in all their original completeness. Materials had been collected for making 50 plans, with detailed drawings of churches, synagogues, mosques, temples, and tombs existing in various parts of the Holy Land, while the Hebrew and Samaritan inscriptions which had been discovered, had been referred to Dr. Deutsch, of the British Museum, who would report on their contents and age.

at an early date. The most interesting ruins of Palestine were the remains of the synagogues. They all lay north and south, had their gateways in the southern end, the interior being divided into five aisles by four rows of columns, and the two northern corners formed by double engaged pillars. The position of Chorazin had been fixed with tolerable accuracy, and great light had been thrown on the site of Capernaum, by tracing the ancient system of irrigating the plain of Gennesareth, while the valley where David and Goliath fought had been nearly ascertained. Excavations had been made, and most interesting remnants of synagogues and churches brought to light, and had been continued by Her Majesty's Consul at Damascus. A series of 160 photographs had been taken, comprising views of sites, details of architecture, inscriptions, &c., the Samaritan Pentateuch, and a few natural objects. Whatever successes had been achieved, were mainly owing to the energy, intelligence, and accuracy of Captain Wilson, and the exertions of Mr. Grove, the indefatigable secretary, who had been the founder of the fund, and through whose efforts it had assumed, after the short space of a year, so important a character. The Dean of Westminster tendered Mr. Graham the thanks of the Archaeological Institute for the address he had delivered, and said that there were some persons whose names had not been mentioned in connection with the exploration of Palestine, and whom it would be unjust to pass over on such an occasion. Miss Burdett Coutts—whose name had become a synonym for munificence—had subscribed £500 with the intention of ascertaining the best means of providing Jerusalem with water, which it very much needed. This could be done only by a complete survey, which was undertaken by Captain Wilson, and was the precursor of the great series of expeditions to promote which the Exploration Fund had been estab-

lished. As it had been said, the discoveries in connection with the synagogues had been extremely interesting, and had dissipated the opinion so commonly held, that these structures were built rudely, and without any attention to beauty of form. Now, it had been ascertained that they possessed great architectural excellence. The gradual approach of the recognition of the site of Capernaum, must possess very pleasurable anxiety for the student of Bible history, for there the Savior spent the greater part of his life on earth. No care had been formerly spent in these expeditions, but now every instrument of discovery which science could devise or suggest, was made available for the objects which the promoters of the fund were endeavoring to advance.—*Times*.

The subject matter of the foregoing article is fraught with interest to every Elder engaged in the great Latter-day Work, and begets a looking-forward to the time when Palestine shall be the field of his future labors, in which to spread the principles of truth, and diffuse the light of the Gospel among all the inhabitants of the Holy Land. It therefore becomes a matter of interest and pleasure to obtain all the correct information possible, (from whatever source, of this country, apart from the peculiar interest attaching thereto, in consequence of its being the land where Christ himself taught the self-same truths which the Elders in this day are called upon to reiterate in the ears and enforce upon the minds of all people. It is a land, also, where the power of God will be made more manifest in the eyes of the people than has heretofore been done, a land which shall be cleansed from all iniquity, a place to which the Son of God will again come, not to be despised, rejected, and crucified by unbelieving Jews, but to be hailed by them as the true Messiah, the Prince of Israel. His appearing to them will not take place, however, until they shall, and be willing to exclaim, "Blessed is he that cometh in the name of the Lord."

A curious menage has just been established in the Jardin des Plantes. In an iron cage have been placed a young lioness, an Algerian wild boar, and a little dog. The last is quite the master, the lioness generally amusing herself with teasing the boar. When, however, the lioness goes too far, the dog interferes and re-establishes order.

THE PRICE OF VIRTUE.

It is said that the verdicts of juries form a reliable basis from which to judge of public morals, and learn the estimated value of public virtue. As public morality and virtue are but the consolidations of private purity, and these verdicts the exponents thereof, what must be the purity of that nation or people, and their estimate of virtue, when those verdicts are rendered like the following, which we copy from the *Liverpool Mercury* of July 26th:—

SEDUCTION CASE.—At the Sheriff's Court, Carlisle, on Monday, a jury was impanelled to assess damages in a case of seduction. The plaintiff, Mr. Robert Robertshaw, who is landlord of the Castle Inn, Penrith, and is also a soda-water manufacturer, sought to recover £500 damages from John Westmoreland, a young man about 23 years of age, eldest son of Mr. Westmoreland, tanner and skin merchant, of Penrith and Templesowerby,

for the seduction of his daughter, Sarah Jane Robertshaw, a girl of 19 or 20. After hearing evidence, the jury assessed the damages at £200.

From this verdict we learn, that female virtue is estimated by a father at £500, but by the exponents of public virtue at £200. This is the standard value in good(?) society, while in the so-called lower classes, the price of virtue is only 2s. 6d. per week, as a sum allowed for the support of illegitimacy. In other words, virtue is placed in the market to be sold as stocks in the shambles, and in the instance here recorded, £500 being asked, £200 offered and sold.

How widely different is this from the requirements of God's law: Let the seducer die, for virtue is more precious than life, and the price of a virtuous woman far above rubies.

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THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS' MILLENNIAL STAR.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1866.

✓ THE TIMES WE LIVE IN.

We live in momentous times. Events thicken, and crowd upon each other with frightful rapidity. The doings of a century are concentrated into a year. Tidings are conveyed, by lightning flash, over islands, continents, and oceans; the million-tongued press receives the shock and transmits it broadcast over the land. Time and space seem to be annihilated. The two great hemispheres of our globe are placed within speaking distance. Nations of the old and new worlds are becoming neighbors. Zion, at mid-day, will be astonished to have a telegraphic salutation from Jerusalem, saying, Good night. And the worldly

business transactions of an Asiatic Monday morning, will disturb the quiet, peaceable sanctity of an American Sunday evening. The diurnal rotation of the earth is not swift enough for the times. Saturdays become entangled with Sundays, and Sundays with Mondays; mornings existing cotemporary with evenings, and mid-days with mid-nights. Lightning telegrams dart over countries lighted by day, and over realms darkened by night. Well might the Prophet exclaim, "The ends of the earth drew near." The immediate concentration of news from the ends of the earth is like a miniature panoramic view of earth, and earth's children. Earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, conflagration of cities, tempests, whirlwinds, tornadoes, the ravages of famine, plagues among cattle, deadly pestilences among men, terrible battles, the breaking up of kingdoms, the flight of kings, the downfall of great and powerful monarchies, are rolled before the mind in such rapid succession, that it becomes "a vexation only to understand the report."

Wickedness keeps pace with the hurried revolutions of the age. Gross immoralities, drunkenness, debaucheries, adulteries, whoredoms, self-pollutions, sodomy, beastliness, thieving, robbing, murdering, have engulfed the nations in a deathly ocean of filth, and transformed our world into a sickly, disgusting, loathsome seepool of corruption, fit for the habitations of devils and unclean spirits. In the midst of all this overwhelming crime, millions of long-faced, hypocritical, heaven-daring priests and clergy, will roll up their sanctimonious eyes, and insult the great Majesty of heaven, under pretence of thanking him that they live in such a glorious day of Gospel light, in the midst of such holy and pious Christian nations. Well did the Apostle John, describe them and their followers, as the whore of all the earth, full of names of blasphemy.

Mankind are apparently frightened at their own wickedness; an undefined terror, an awful foreboding, steels through every fibre of the heart: they are afraid that some terrible calamity is about to happen: they know they richly deserve it; and yet they repent not, but wax worse and worse: they are fearful that the eleventh hour, the hour of God's judgment, so long testified of by the "Mormons," is at the door. They see thousands of humble, honest souls, departing out from among the nations, testifying by their flight, that judgment and desolation will come upon those who remain; they have already seen the beginnings of a universal war which was so clearly foretold many years before it commenced; they see hundreds of thousands marshalled in Europe carrying out the fulfillment of the same. All these ominous signs, fill their guilty souls with dread and trembling.

Under a deep sense of the magnitude of their calling, let the servants of God, cry aloud, and spare not; lift up your voices like the voice of a trumpet; sound the alarm among the nations; warn the people in their houses, in their streets, and upon the high places: let them know that the great and terrible day of the Lord is at hand, a day of wrath and fierce indignation upon the wicked. Point out the only possible way of escape, namely, by repentance and flight. The time is short; you have no moments to spare in idleness; for verily, you will not have visited all the cities of the Gentiles, until you shall see many great and fearful desolations. Carry forth the heavenly message, committed to you by angels, remembering that this is a day of warning, and not a day of many words: it is a fast age, and the Lord will hasten his work,

and cut it short in righteousness, and send forth judgment unto victory, and cleanse the earth by fire, as he once did by water. You are the messengers, the forerunners of that day, to make preparations for the righteous, and to seal up the testimony and bind up the law, that the nations of the wicked may be delivered over unto darkness, that all things may be sealed unto the end of all things. Then shall come the Millennial morn, the day of rest, the great Sabbatical year of the Lord's redeemed, the personal reign of Christ "in mount Zion, and in Jerusalem, and before his ancients gloriously."

O. Pratt

We are pleased to learn from late files of the *Salt Lake Telegraph*, and *Deseret News*, also from private letters, that all things are prospering finely in Utah. The people there have been unusually blessed with rain thus far during the season, which has saved the people much labor in irrigating their field crops and gardens. Grass is abundant, and the prospects for a bountiful harvest were never more flattering. Fruit also bids fair to be plentiful. The Indians have caused some trouble to the small settlements, and forced them to move and unite themselves with the larger ones. The people now realize the wisdom of the counsel given by President Young years ago, that they should build forts for their protection against the incursions of the red men; also, that the counsels of God's servants cannot be neglected with impunity. We hesitate not to predict that these slight difficulties will eventuate in great good to the people of God in Zion. We are glad to be able to record that prosperity is still attending the efforts of the Saints, and that God has respect to his people.

✓ It gives us great pleasure to announce to our readers, that on the 4th of July the ship *American Congress* arrived safely in New York, having had a prosperous voyage over the deep blue sea, no deaths having occurred among the Saints on board. For further information, we refer our readers to the letter we publish in this week's *STAR*, from the presidency of this ship's company.

✓ We also learn from a private letter, of the arrival of the ship *Arkwright* on the 6th of July. The particulars and incidents of the passage we have not as yet learned.

✓ Information has been received through the missionaries arriving here on the 24th ult., that the ship *Cornelius Grinnell* arrived on the morning of the 11th July. This was the ship sailing from London, bearing the last of this year's emigration from that port.

Good news from Wyoming. Read the letter from brothers Bullock and Riter.

ARRIVALS. ✓ On the 13th of July 1866, Elder John P. Wretburg arrived at this place en rout for Copenhagen, having been called and appointed to labor in the Scandinavian Mission, under the direction of Elder C. Widerborg. He remained here one day, and then proceeded to Copenhagen, at which place he arrived safely on the 18th ultimo.

✓ Also on the 24th ult., by the steamship *Tripoli*, Elders Isaac Alldredge, Jonathan Steggell, and Richard Benson, all in good health and spirits.)

✓ On the 26th of July, by the steamship *City of London*, Elder C. P. Linton, also well, having, however, suffered from sea sickness the most of the way. He left New York on the 14th of the month.)

APPOINTMENTS.

✓ Elder Jonathan Steggell has been appointed to labor in the Leeds Conference, under the direction of Elder John Barker.

Elder Isaac Alldredge has been appointed to labor in the Birmingham District, under the direction of Elder Abram Hatch.

Elder Richard Benson has been appointed to labor in the Manchester District, under the direction of Elder William R. Smith.

BRIGHAM YOUNG, JUN.

} *President of the Church of Jesus Christ
of Latter-day Saints in the British
Isles and adjacent countries.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

AMERICA.

✱ Wyoming, N. T., June 27, 1866.

President Brigham Young, jun.

Dear Brother, — Knowing how anxious you always are to learn of the condition and welfare of the emigrating Saints, we pen you a few lines at this time.

The first company of Saints that came over in the *John Bright*, in charge of Elders C. M. Gillet, B. J. Stringam, and S. W. Alley, arrived here on the 19th inst., in excellent condition; they had but very little sickness among them, and report having had a prosperous journey through the States and Canada. They appear to feel happy and glad to be thus far on their way to Zion. We are sorry to say that sister Sears is rather low in health, and there are two or three others who are somewhat sick; we believe they are only exceptions to the general health.

On the 21st, brother Andrew Harvey and a few Saints (37 in number), who sailed on the *Caroline*, and who had been left in New York, but afterwards forwarded by the merchants, arrived by express in excellent health

and spirits; and this morning the remainder of the Saints who came on that vessel, arrived in charge of Elders S. H. Hill, W. W. Raymond, and J. S. Fullmer, in good health.

The latter company met with two accidents on the rail between New York and St. Joseph: one of the luggage vans caught fire, and was burnt partially up, but the railway company indemnified those who had lost luggage, for nearly the whole amount; on the other occasion six cars ran off the track, and two of them turned over and were somewhat smashed, but owing to the overruling hand of God, not a person was killed, but four or five were slightly bruised, not a bone was broken. We have, indeed, great cause to be thankful to our heavenly Father for the miraculous preservation of his Saints in this accident.

Two mule trains, and most of the ox-wagons, have arrived in tolerably good condition, considering the quickness of the trip they have made across the Plains.

We hope that in a few days we shall be able to start the Saints towards their future home.

Praying the Lord to bless you, and

all laboring with you in the ministry,
we remain your brethren,

ISAAC BULLOCK,
W. W. RITER.

Ship *American Congress*,
July 4, 1866.

President Brigham Young, jun.

Dear Brother,—You will doubtless be glad to learn that the ship *American Congress* took a very prominent part in the celebration of the great day of National Independence of America, by bringing her precious freight in safety to the harbor of New York.

In our last communication (from the Isle of Wight), we stated that our united faith was, that we would be much blessed of the Lord in journeying across the trackless deep, and it has been so. You promised us before starting, that if we would act in righteousness, the Elders would have power to rebuke disease from the Saints. How truly has this promise been realized, for the power of God has been manifested among us, and numbers can testify to their being instantaneously blessed through our ministrations. Taking into consideration the number who were in a delicate state of health when they came on board, and the great number of children in the company, the general health of the people has been as good as could be expected. Thanks be to God, no disease of a contagious nature has made its appearance among us during the voyage, and we have crossed the Atlantic without losing one of our number by the "chill hand of death."

We found our organization worked admirably, great praise being due to the Presidents of the various Wards, and the Captains of Guard, brothers Samuel Roberts and Robert Snedon, for the creditable manner in which they performed their duties. Elder Cunningham, also, has labored assiduously as steward of the company.

We had four concerts on board, three of which, the weather being suitable, were held on the upper deck, when songs, recitations, &c., of an excellent description, were given. The amount of musical and rhetorical talent displayed by the general company was surprising. These times of social enjoyment were not only appreciated

by the Saints on board, but Captain Woodward, his wife, and the passengers, were equally interested and delighted.

In regard to Captain Woodward, we cannot speak too highly of his kind and gentlemanly conduct towards us; his willingness to make the voyage comfortable and agreeable, was truly refreshing to witness. We might sum it all up by saying, that were we necessitated to cross the ocean again, and should have the choice of a captain, Captain Woodward would be our choice. We enclose you a copy of a testimonial to him, which we purpose publishing in the *New York Herald*.

In assembling to worship God, we have experienced many happy times; the spirit of the Lord has been poured out upon us, causing our hearts to be filled with peace, and to be lifted up to him with thanksgiving. When the weather was sufficiently fine, the meetings were held on the upper deck. To us there was something truly grand, and calculated to fill the soul with peculiar, yet exquisite sensation, to witness the upturned, pleasant countenances of the Saints, as their voices were raised in tuneful harmonious praise to the great Author of our being, with the heaven's broad canopy over head, and the expanse of deep blue water stretching out to the horizon all around.

We will probably leave here for the frontiers to-morrow evening.

Praying God to bless and prosper you, we remain your brethren in the Gospel,

JOHN NICHOLSON, President.

J. K. WHITNEY, } Counsellors.

JOHN RIDER,

JOSEPH ANDREWS, Clerk.

The following is the testimonial referred to in the foregoing letter—

Ship *American Congress*,
June 29, 1866.

Captain Woodward.

Dear Sir,—Having nearly reached the termination of our voyage across the Atlantic, and feeling unwilling to part with you without in some way expressing our grateful acknowledgment to yourself, for the assistance you have manifested for our comfort, happiness, and well-being, during the

entire voyage, and for your kind and gentlemanly conduct toward all, We therefore take the liberty of returning you our sincere and heartfelt thanks; and we can assure you, that when in the future, in our reflections, the mind dwells upon the pleasant times we have spent on board the good ship *American Congress*, you yourself will ever be remembered by us with feelings of gratitude and esteem.

Whilst thanking yourself, we would not be unmindful of Messrs. Platford and Finessee, first and second officers, also the steward of the ship, for their

kind and courteous behavior towards us as a company. We therefore take this opportunity of also thanking them through you.

With most fervent wishes for the future welfare, happiness, and prosperity of yourself and all belonging to you, we remain, with feelings of the most profound respect,

JOHN NICHOLSON, President.

J. K. WHITNEY, } Counsellors.

JOHN RIDER, }

JOSEPH ANDREWS, Clerk.

(Signed on behalf of the entire company.)

THE NAVAL ACTION OF LISSA.

The *Patrie*, under date of Vienna, July 22, publishes the following account of the recent action between the Italian and Austrian squadrons in the Adriatic:—

"Admiral Tegethoff, the same who, on May 12, 1864, had to retire before the brave little squadron of the Danes in the action off Heligoland, was on board the armor-plated frigate Archduke Maximilian, lying off the port of Pola, when a signal from a sloop which had been sent out to cruise, denoted some movement of importance. There were then under steam only two wooden ships of the line, the Kaiser (three-decker), and a two-decker, and an iron-plated frigate. With this moderate force the admiral put to sea, and was joined soon after by several armored gunboats. When in sight of Zara, he received intelligence that the Italian fleet, comprising twenty-three vessels, most of them iron-plated, were about to attack Lissa. Three other vessels, of which two had belonged to the fleet of the Austrian Lloyd's, but had recently been converted into vessels of war, and an armored corvette, joined the admiral's squadron. This force, of which the three-decker Kaiser formed the centre, took up its station at some distance from Lissa, the guns of which town had, on the previous evening, crippled an Italian armored frigate. Upon the squadron coming into sight, the firing both on sea and land became

appalling. Four Italian armored vessels, two frigates and two corvettes, bore down under full steam upon the Austrian three-decker. The action became furious: the three-decker, enveloped in smoke, appeared like some monstrous animal standing at bay against a pack of hounds. Her gunners, nearly all Dalmatians, and who were not under fire for the first time, replied to the broadsides of their antagonist by a fire less rapid, but better aimed. The admiral, seeing the danger in which that vessel was placed, went to its aid, and directed his own vessel at full speed upon one of the large Italian frigates. This frigate, already damaged at the water line, was stove in a little above the deck. A great cry was heard, a loud clamor, an immense gulf seemed to open amid the waves, and then wide-spreading circles were seen upon the surface of the water, which had again become smooth. The frigate had been swallowed up. Its engulfment was, however, marked by a glorious episode. A half battalion of Bersaglieri, who were on board, climbed up into the tops, and, while holding on by the ropes, shouldered their rifles as on a parade ground, and sent a final volley upon the deck of the Archduke Maximilian. This parting farewell produced terrible effects—twenty killed and sixty wounded falling around the admiral, who seemed to be invulner-

able. Scarcely had this event been concluded, when a fearful explosion was heard. A shower of iron and wooden fragments, mingled with portions of human bodies, fell upon the decks of the vessels, and an enormous wall of water appeared to rise up near the Kaiser. The Austrian admiral then found that a hollow shot from one of the guns of the three-decker, had caused the explosion of a second Italian frigate. Thus two vessels were destroyed, two crews lost, besides other serious damages to the fleet.

On board the Austrian ships the killed were numerous, among them being one of the most distinguished officers of the Austrian marine, the Irishman Captain Eric O'Klin (*sic*). Trieste has been illuminated; Spalatro, Zara, and Ragusa, which have furnished the fleet with many of its combatants, have been decked out with flags. This battle will have a great moral effect, for it is no mystery that in all the towns just mentioned, there exists a party which is seeking to promote annexation to Italy.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

We copy the following telegram from the *Liverpool Courier*, third edition, July 27th:—Valentia, July 27th.—The Great Eastern was steaming up Trinity Bay at 4.25 this morning. She is expected to land the shore end at noon, local time. The following notice has been issued:—There is no reasonable doubt of the Atlantic line being open for messages to-morrow morning. The charge will be £20 to any American station for 20 words, not exceeding 100 letters. Signed, E. B. Bright, Secretary Magnetic Telegraph.

* AMERICA.—New York, July 17.—President Johnson has vetoed the Freedmen's Bureau Bill, upon the same grounds on which he vetoed a similar one in February last. Both houses of Congress passed the Bill yesterday over the President's veto.—New York, July 19, evening.—The political animosity between the radicals and the President's supporters is decidedly increasing. The House has passed the joint motion to adjourn on the 25th inst. The *New York Times* says the bill for the annexation of the British provinces was introduced by General Banks on his own responsibility, and was not acted upon or reported by the Committee for Foreign Affairs. No importance attaches to it. Head-centre Stephens has been committed to Boston goal for a debt of \$4000. He has since been released on bail. Intelligence from Vera Cruz of the 9th, says it is rumored that the Liberals have captured Tampico.

EUROPE.—The armistice agreed upon by Prussia and Austria for five days, expires by limitation this day at noon, July 27th. In the negotiations for an armistice, endeavors were made to obtain the consent of Prussia that the suspension of hostilities should apply to the Federal forces, which failed.—Florence, July 26.—The terms of an armistice has been agreed upon between Austria and Italy for the term of eight days. The suspension of hostilities between Austria and Italy commenced yesterday morning, when the heads of the Italian columns halted where they stood. Other troops may make movements, but not go beyond the points occupied by the heads of the columns. Prussia has levied a contribution upon the citizens of Frankfort of 25,000,000 florins. The *Berlin Official Gazette* of July 26th, justifies the course pursued by Prussia in making this levy, on the following grounds:—The systematic hostility shown towards Prussia by the Government of Frankfort; the toleration by the latter of articles in the Frankfort press insulting to the King of Prussia; the violation of treaties; the damage done to Prussian property; and Frankfort's participation in the war carried on by the Austrian coalition against Prussia.

Why was Eve not afraid of the measles?—Because she'd (h')Adam.